The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette,

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 335.] THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1795. [Vol. III.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining *Harper's* Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales. March 28, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we have fixed on Tuesday and Friday in each week for Public Sales—Those who may wish their goods particularised in the Columbian Mirror, must send an invoice of them previous to the days of Sale.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, April 14, 1795.

FOR SALE

On board the Schooner Betsey, William Bateman, master, lying at Gelpin's wharf,

4 pipes Port Wine,
30 barrels Beef,
A few bales Duck,
3 barrels Salmon,
Several barrels Shoes of various sizes,
6 barrels Oil,
25 boxes mould candles,
5 do. dipp'd do.
30 do. brown Soap,
25 do. white do.
6 barrels Coffee,
5 bags do.
Mahogany and Birch Furniture,
Seal Leather,
Tow Linen
7 Jars of Sweet Oil,
A quantity of Cordage and Spunyarn.

Alexandria, May 26, 1795.

FOR SALE

A LOT on St. Asaph Street, between King and Prince Streets, 20 feet front and 97 deep. Apply to PETER WISE.

Alexandria, May 23, 1795.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall petition the next session of General Assembly to pass a law for the construction of a Toll-Bridge across Goose-Creek, at the place where the main road leading from Alexandria to Leesburg crosses the said Creek. ENOCH FRANCIS.

May —, 1795.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Weston, late of the town of Alexandria, decd. are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to William Summers, that they may be put in a train for settlement; and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as aforesaid.

The Executors.

Alexandria, May 22d, 1795.

☞ ALL Persons having claims against the estate of William Shaw, decd. will please present them to

WILLIAM SUMMERS. Admr.

JAMES FERRALL

Has for Sale

WEST-INDIA RUM in hogsheads,
Madeira Wine in pipes,
Port in pipes and quarter-casks,
Lisbon in do. do.
Malaga in do.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Brown do. do. do.
Green Coffee in Tierces and barrels,
Pepper in barrels and bags,
Young Hyson Tea in quarter chests,
A few boxes English Crown Window Glass, 8 by 10,
8,000 Bushels Cadiz Salt,
1,500 Do. Turk's Island do.
1,000 Do. Liverpool do.
2,500 Gallons Whiskey in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.

N. B. He has opened a Retail Grocery Store adjoining his Dry Good Store, on King-Street, where he will be constantly supplied with Draught Wines and Liquors of all sorts, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Alexandria, April 8, 1795.

FOR SALE

A genteel fall-back CHAIR, with Harness complete.

J. R. WHEATON.

Alexandria, May 22, 1795.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS FOR SALE,

GERMAN Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Hessians,
British Osnaburgs and Sail Canvas,
Hats, well assorted in cases,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails,
8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Brads,
Broad and Narrow Hoes, in small casks,
A few crates of Queen's Ware, and
A few half pipes of excellent OLD PORT.

Alexandria, May 12, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Calcavella and Lisbon wines, in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter casks,
Lump Sugar in barrels,
Double Gloucester Cheese,
Pork of prime quality,
St. Ubes Salt,
Shingles, Seine Cork,
A choise parcel of Spanish Hides,
Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench for house-work, and to assist in cooking.

Alexandria, May 5, 1795.

Now landing on HARPER'S *wharf, from on board the Schooner Delight, and for sale by*

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co.

15 Hhds high flavoured 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
3 Hhds 4th proof St. Kitt's Rum,
3 Pipes of particular Madeira Wine,
2 pipes Geneva,
2 Chests Bohea Tea,
20 Boxes China, blue and white, and enameled in complete Tea sets,
400 Seal Skins,
4 Barrels Allspice,
17 Tierces of China Sugar, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 7, 1795. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

By John H. Belcher,

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. Leven Powell, PRINCE-STREET,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck,
Russia Sheetings,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, Window Glass,
4d. and 6d. Cut Nails,
8d. and 20d. wrought do.
Good Connecticut Cheese,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Aux Cayes Molasses.

ALSO,

280 casks Lime, and
A few boxes of excellent Soap for washing fine linen, &c.

May 15, 1795. 2w 3w.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince street:

Also on hand,
A quanty of nails per the cask,
Corks by the bag,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Hats by the box,
Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.

Alexandria, May 18, 1795. (t.f.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of Virginia to obtain for the Town of Leesburg similar privileges to those granthe the Town of Mecklenburg in the County of Berkeley n the year 1791.

March 21, 1795.

No. 2, 3, & 4,

OF THE

Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical view of the

United States of America,

are received and ready to be delivered to subscribers, by

JOHN V. THOMAS.
Bookseller, near Wise's Tavern.

Alexandria, May 13, 1795.

N. B. An additional supply of No. 1 is daily expected.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY.

THERE being one established at this place, a generous price will be given for wool by ZEBULEN HOLLINGSWORTH & SON, *Elk Landing*, or FRANCIS PATRIDGE, *Elkton*:—also by JOHN STUMP, *Baltimore*. Wool well washed will command much the best price.

Elkton, Cecil County, May 7, 1795 } 6w—1 2 w.

A REQUEST.

IT is requested of any person who knows the residence of Mr. De Boismartin of Fond Setrier, in the neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince, (St. Domingo Island) that he will give immediate information to the printer hereof. It is also requested should the above gentleman see this advertisement, he will pay proper attention to it, as it is inserted by his nephew, Mr. James Boismartin.

A letter addressed to the care of the Reverend Wm. M'Whir, Sunbury, Georgia, will be received by him.

THE Subscriber again requests all those indebted to him, to make early payment, having totally declined the Dry Goods business.

He has now on hand, which he will sell low, a few quarter casks

GUNPOWDER,

Of an excellent quality, and a large quantity best

Havannah Segars.

C. YOUNG, jun.

Alexandria, April 29, 1795.

General Post-Office.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1795.

WHEREAS at various times from the first day of June, 1792, to the 10 day of May, 1794, sunday letters transmitted by the public mails were fraudulently opened, and bank notes of several denominations taken out: And whereas a part of the notes so taken have been since secured by the Postmaster-General. In order, therefore, that the owners of those which shall be identified may have them again, and that an equitable distribution may be made of the remainder, and of the cash found with them,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having suffered any loss by the robbing of the mails as aforesaid, during the period above mentioned, will receive their bank notes which shall be identified as aforesaid by application at the general Post-office on or before the 31st day of August next: and that the residue of the notes and cash recovered as aforementioned will then be divided among the claimants in proportion to their losses, which are to be ascertained by reasonable proofs, which on or before that day shall be produced to the general post-office.

CHAS. BURRALL,
Assist. Postm'r. Genl.

P. S. Claimants are desired *forthwith* to exhibit their claims and proofs: that if these should appear insufficient, information thereof may begin to the claimants in time to furnish such others as may be attainable.

Now Landing,

From on board the Ship Sally, from Bremen,

GERMAN OSNABURGS and TICKLENBURGS;

In bales of 12 and 15 pieces each; and

from on board the Brig Telegraphe, from Barbados,

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

In hhds. & barrels,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, March 26, 1795.

A. MORHOUSE & CO.

Have on Hand

Port Wine in pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks, of a superior quality; Whiskey in hogsheads and barrels; coarse and fine Salt; which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

April 9, 1795.

STRAYED, on Wednesday last from the subscriber's Farm, on the Mount Vernon road, about six miles from Alexandria, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high five years old, a long bushy main, bob-tail, no shoes on no distinguishable mark, except a saddle-mark on the near side of his back. On the same, or succeeding day he was seen on the commons near this town.

A reward will be given, to whoever shall return him to the subscriber.

J. B. NICKOLLS,

Alexandria, May 18, 1795. 3w.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant Seat, MARMION, in King George County, containing about 2500 acres, situated within one mile of the Potomack. This tract possesses equal, if not superior advantages, to any in the Northern Neck, having every necessary that convenience, or even luxury, can wish for. It is thought unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed no person would purchase without first viewing the premises.

PHILIP FITZHUGH.

March 30, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror.

ALEXANDRIA,

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The ship IRIS, Captain M'CALL, arrived at NEW-YORK from NANTZ, has brought PARIS papers to the 24th of March, which is by 14 days the latest from FRANCE—

By these papers it appears that there is a scarcity of provisions in France, particularly of bread, which in a report made to the convention by one of it's members, is attributed to the oppression that under the reign of Robespierre weighed heavily on the merchants, as also to the plans of the combined courts—this scarcity of provisions had excited some tumults in Paris, but they have not been as yet productive of any serious consequences—

That on the 18th of March a letter was read in the Convention, stating the arrival of near 100 vessels with provisions at Marseilles, and the next day the arrival of 20 vessels with provisions at Bourdeaux, from different ports of the United States, was announced amidst great applauses—

That a deputation was received in the Convention the 7th of March from the army in the Eastern Pyrennees, composed of wounded soldiers, they brought 24 stands of Spanish and Portuguese colours, fruits of their victories during the winter—

That the ratification of the treaty between the French Republic and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, as well as the credentials of the minister plenipotentiary of the latter, were read in the Convention on the 17th of March. The following day he was admitted in the Convention, when he was recognized as minister, and received the fraternal embrace from its President—

That a motion was made, and was referred to the principal committees united, for putting into activity the constitution of 1793; and on the 21st of March, a plan of a decree of general police was presented in the name of the four committees of Public Safety, General Security, Legislation and Military Affairs united, to repress royalists and anarchists; *providing* that *in the case of the dissolution of the Convention* by the manœuvres of the enemies of the public good, the members who should escape the poignards of the assassins, should assemble with the representatives in the departments, at Chalons-Sur-Marne, and there form a new Convention. Republican columns from each army, should then come and protect the representatives of the people, and would be always ready to avenge their country. This is a strong symptom that the ruling party dread their Jacobin antagonists, while the general tenor of conventional proceedings, seems to threaten a crisis.

The account published a few days since of the execution of Barrere, Billaud, &c. which was under a London date of the 23 of March, and said to have happened on the 19th, is another instance of the genius of the London news-makers, as well as a proof of the too little credence to which intelligence in general from that quarter is entitled. It appears by the Paris papers, that the report of the committee of twenty one on the conduct of Barrere, &c. was not distributed among the members of the Convention till the 18th of March—that on the 20th it was made the order of the day for the 22d—and on the 24th of March the sitting was to open with the defence of the accused members.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. George Fox and Son at Falmouth, to a mercantile house in Philadelphia, dated the 21st of March, 1795.

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that your brig Rebecca, is safe arrived here, on the 14th instant, but are sorry to add, that captain Wallington was unfortunately washed overboard on the first instant, in a heavy gale of wind.

"We are also sorry to inform you, by letters received, in date 19th and 20th February, from your consuls at Gibraltar and Cadiz, informing of the affecting intelligence of the rovers of Sallee being at sea, and directed to detain your shipping, and that they certainly intend to cruise as far west as Madeira, as soon as the weather permits them. We make this intelligence known at London and most of our ports, and shall be obliged by your making it public in your city.

"Wheat and flour are in great demand in Spain, and there is more and more reason to fear a scarcity in this and other countries. The price in British currency, from 60 to 63 shillings per quarter, and 50 shillings per sack with but small supplies to be expected from the Baltic."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated the 3d of April, to Messrs. J. Calbraith and Co.

"Yesterday Mr. Church received an express from Cadiz, informing him of the dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain, also of an action taking place in the Mediterranean, between the French and English in which the former lost two ships of the line, although the day before they had taken one from the English. The fleets consisted of 14 sail of the line each.

"The Portuguese have ordered all their ships, except one ship of the line, 2 frigates, and 2 brigs, to be paid off and hauled up—this is supposed to be owing to the death of the minister of marine, which happened about ten days since, and by which the English have lost almost the only friend they had in this kingdom."

We are happy to hear, that the *West-India* fever has greatly abated in the islands. This should not, however, as yet, abate our vigilance. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of remedy.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

KNOXVILLE, MAY 8.

On the 14th of March, a man, (name unknown) was killed by the Indians within five miles of Nashville; at the same time the Indians stole a number of horses.

On the night of the 21st of March, a party of Indians attempted to take the horses of John Thompson, within five miles of Nashville; but were prevented by the horses taking fright.—The Indians then went to Thomas M'Roray's, (a mile distant) and took his horses from his stable, and several others from his field.

On the 6th of April, John Wirow, a soldier, on duty at the fort of Cumberland, was killed by Indians, about two miles from the blockhouse.

From the above period of time to the 20th of April (the date of our last information) several parties of Indians have taken horses from different parts of Mero district: the particulars of which we have not been favored with.

It is highly probable that the Choctaws will join the Chickasaws in the war against the Creeks. We learn, that upwards of one hundred men, of Mero district, impressed with the high sense of the friendship of the Chickasaws, and the essential services by them rendered to this infant settlement, and knowing the imminent danger to which the Chickasaw nation is exposed from a general invasion of the Creeks, voluntarily, and without the order of government, marched about the 25th of April, from Nashville, with Major William Colbert, (a Chickasaw Chief) to aid that friendly nation, in defence against their common enemy, the blood-thirsty Creeks.

It is here said and believed, that the Creeks have sent runners to the Shawanese and other hostile northern tribes reminding them that the Chickasaws have, for several years past, joined the armies of the United States commanded by Generals St. Clair and Wayne, and urging them to unite in the total extermination of the Chickasaws.

The number of Chickasaws to the Creeks are as one to sixteen. Add to the Creeks the northern tribes, and the fate of the Chickasaws appears inevitable.

Is it possible that the United States will suffer the Chickasaw nation, (men, women, and children) to be totally destroyed, for their friendship to them, manifested in joining the armies of St. Clair and Wayne, against the hostile northern tribes, and in killing marauding Creeks upon Mero district?—National honor, justice, gratitude and sound policy revolt at the idea!!!

The meeting, which was by agreement to take place at Tellico block house, on the first day of June, between governor Blount, on the part of the United States, and the Cherokees, to complete the exchange of prisoners, (which was done in part last December) is postponed to a future day.

ALBANY, MAY 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his friend and correspondent in this place, dated the 25th of March, 1795.

"You wrote to me for an account of Mr. M'Kenzie's discoveries; I send you a small chart of his route. He set off from Lake Superior, and proceeded by Winepegon lake to Churchil river and Lake la Cross—from thence to Arathabuscau lake and up Peace river; after leaving the head of which, there is a carrying place only 1200 yards to the waters which fall to the westward—He entered this river and continued down it for about sixty leagues, where he met some Indians, who informed him that the course of it, before it fell into the sea, would take him a month, and advised him to return to the forks of it, and from thence proceed by land—which he did; and in 15 days arrived at the sea. Here he procured a canoe, and with six Canadians and one Englishman, proceeded to the Islands (called Queen Charlotte's islands) 20 leagues from the main land; where he saw Indians, who informed him that vessels had been there about a fortnight before: They behaved very insolent, and attempted to destroy him and his men, which obliged him to return. He left the entrance of Peace river in May, and in October returned from where he first set out. He brought with him several sea otters; and ordered a post to be established at the forks of the river which runs west. He pursued the same track that I did to Lake la Cross.—The next attempt will be by Pasqueaw river, which will be much shorter than by Arathabuscau lake; and in a few years, I make no doubt, but the road to the South Sea, will be as common as from York to Boston. I could not give so good a description of the country in a letter, as by the chart enclosed, which I hope will be amusing to you.

"As the posts are to be given up in 1796, I make no doubt but many of the Americans will be adventuring in the Indian trade; which, however, I am afraid will be very disadvantageous in the beginning, as they will be at a loss for men experienced in the business."

NEW-YORK, MAY 21.

The attention of the town was yesterday much engaged by the circumstance of the Removal of the French Flag, which had been attached (with the American) to the Liberty-Cap that was replaced on Monday evening, in the Coffee-room of the Tontine Coffee House.

By the examination of James Durham, a waiter at the Coffee House, before Mr. Alderman Van Tuyl, it appears that circumstances strongly concurred to fix the act on a Mr. Anderson, who arrived within a few days from England.

A whaling boat, manned with 16 hands, armed, left the City about noon to overtake him; but returned last evening after having boarded a vessel in which he was supposed to have embarked for Halifax. He was not on board.

It was readily and justly supposed, that no friend to his country had committed the act. The impolicy and insult attending it are unpardonable. For although it is far from being right, that the peace of this City should depend on the fixture of an emblematical figure in a Coffee room; yet being there by the consent of those citizens who are interested in, and support the House, as well as of the citizens at large, the removal of it was an act of indiscretion and wickedness that should meet with the highest contempt.

It were to be wished that the peace and harmony of our citizens should not be liable to be interrupted by circumstances which, tho' gratifying to our national pride, are certainly not of the first consideration or importance. Viewing the rapidly growing state of this City;—where every man from the chief Magistrate to the daily labourer who attends industriously to his business, may enjoy the advantages of a country, unexampled in prosperity, it is certainly of the greatest importance to preserve its tranquility.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the Tontine Coffee House on the morning of the 20th instant, the FLAG of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, recently put up by the Republican citizens of New-York, in union with the American colours.—A certain William Anderson, lately from England, in the ship Hope, is supposed to be the thief. Whoever shall apprehend the said person or any other person or persons, who shall have been guilty or concerned in the said theft, and secure him or them in any jail of the United States, shall receive a reward of 150 Dollars.

WALTER BICKER.

In behalf of the Republican citizens of New-York.

N. B. All the Printers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

BOSTON, MAY 20.

FEDERAL FRIGATE.

On *Saturday* last, the keel of the *United States* frigate, building in this town, was finished laying. It is 156 feet in length, and from the elegance of the workmanship, and the goodness of the timber of which it is composed, as well as that in the dock-yard, we anticipate that the will be one of the finest vessels that ever floated. She will measure nearly 400 tons more than the Concorde. After the laying, the workmen and a large number of citizens were very handsomely regaled.

PUBLIC SALE

On Friday next at 10 o'Clock, at the Auction room in Union street at a Credit of 60 days without reserve,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING of Muslins, Demities, Janes, Fustans, Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Corduroys, Irish and German Linens, British Osnabrigs, &c. &c.

AND FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Spirits,
Antigua do.
Barbadoes do.
Muscovado and India Sugars,
Bohea, Souchong and Bonqua Teas,
Coffee in Barrels,
Pork and Beef,
10d. and 20d. Nails,
Household Furniture, &c. &c.

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Alexandria, May 27, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Seat, SOCIETY HILL situated at the mouth of upper Machodock Creek, in King George County about 60 miles below Alexandria, containing 510 acres; between 3 & 400 acres are rich low-grounds, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Indian-Corn, Wheat, and other small grain. About one third of this tract is heavily covered with Red-oak, Poplar, Locust and Cedar, lying chiefly on navigable water, and has on it a sufficiency of meadow land, part of which is now in Timothy. The improvements are, a large convenient two story brick house with 4 rooms and a passage on each floor and a cellar under the whole house, with a well finished vault for liquors; also a kitchen, laudry, dairy, meat-house, stables and every other necessary house—a Garden and Yard lately pailed in, together with large Orchards of well chosen grafted Fruit. The extensive and beautiful prospect, fertility of soil and various other conveniencies of this tract render it highly worthy of the notice of a person disposed to purchase. The terms of sale may be known by applying to Mr. Nicholas Fitzhugh in Fairfax County or to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN B. FITZHUGH.

May 19, 1795.

THE subscriber notifies to the FIELD and STAFF of the regiment he lately had the honour to command, against the insurgents, that the balance of pay due them, agreeable to the pay-roll made out at Winchester in December last, is transmitted to him—and he is ready IMMEDIATELY to disburse to each individual entitled to the same, the sum specified in said roll, on proper application, in person or order.

JOSEPH LANE.

Farmer's Delight, Loudoun county, April 29, 1795.

Seamen's Articles to be had at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

From the *Critical Review*, for Nov. 1794.

The FALL *of* ROBESPIERRE.

An Historic Drama—by S. T. Coleridge, of Jesus College, Cambridge, 8uo.

THE fall of Robespierre was an avent of the greatest importance to the affairs of France, and is a very proper subject for the tragic muse. It may, however, be thought by some to be too recent an avent to admit of that contrivance which is essentially necessary in unravelling the plot of the drama. Indeed we have been informed, that the work before us was the production of a few hours exercise, and must, therefore, not be suspected, to smell very strongly of the lamp. Several parts too being necessarily made up of such reports of the French Convention, as have already been collected through the medium of Newspapers, may be expected to have little of the charms of novelty.

By these free remarks, we mean not to under-rate Mr. Coleridge's historic drama. It affords ample testimony, that the writer is a genuine votary of the Muse, and several parts of it will afford much pleasure to those who can relish the beauties of poetry. Indeed a writer who could produce so much beauty, in so little time, must possess powers that are capable of raising him to a distinguished place among the English poets.

In the first act, the scene lies in the Thuilleries. Barrere is first introduced thus speaking of Robespierre.

"*The tempest gathers—be it mine to seek*
A friendly shelter ere it bursts upon him.
But where? and how? I fear the tyrant's soul—
Sudden in action, fertile in resource,
And rising awful 'mid impending ruins;
In splendor gloomy as the midnight meteor,
That fearless thwarts the elemental war.
When last in secret conferences we met,
He scout'd upon me with suspicious rage,
Making his eye the inmate of his bosom.
I know he scorns me—and I feel, I hate him—
Yet there is in him that which makes me tremble!"

The following speech of Legendre has much beauty in it. He is speaking of Barrere.

"*Perfidious traitor—still afraid to bask*
In the full blaze of power, the rustling serpent
Lurks in the thicket of the Tyrant's greatness,
Ever prepar'd to sting who shelters him.
Each thought, each action in himself converges;
And love and friendship on his coward heart
Shine like the powerless sun on polar ice:
To all attach'd, by turns deserting all,
Cunning and dark—a necessary villain!"

The following speech of Robespierre is in the true style of this species of composition:

"*What! did La Fayette fall before my pow'r?*
And did I conquer Roland's spotless virtues?
The fervant eloquence of Vergniaud's tongue?
And Brissot's thoughtful soul unbrib'd and bold?
Did zealot armies haste in vain to save them?
What! did th' assassin's dagger aim its point
Vain, as a dream of murder, at my bosom?
And shall I dread the soft luxurious Tallien?
Th' Adonis Tallien! banquet-hunting Tallien?
Him, whose heart flutters at the dice-box? Him,
Whoever on the harlot's downy pillow
Resigns his head impure to feverish slumbers!"

This Drama consists only of three acts, of which the first is by far the most finished. The third act closes beautifully:

"*The last worst traitor triumph'd—triumph'd long,*
Secur'd by matchless villany. By turns
Defending and deserting each accomplice
As interest prompted. In the goodly soil
Of Freedom, the foul tree of treason struck
Its deep fixed roots, and dropt the dews of death
On all who slumber'd in its specious shade.
He wove the web of treachery. He caught
The list'ning croud by his wild eloquence.
His cool ferocity that persuaded murder,
Even whilst it spoke of mercy! never, never
Shall this regenerated country wear
The despot yoke. Though myriads round assail,
And with worse fury urge this new crusade
Than savages have known; tho' the leagued despots
Depopulate all Europe so to pour
The accumulated mass upon our coasts,
Sublime amid the storm shall France arise,
And like the rock amid surrounding waves
Rebel the rushing ocean. She shall wield
The thunder-bolt of vengeance—she shall blast
The despots pride, and liberate the world!"

FROM THE AURORA.

The following questions published in a Paris paper of Feb. 3, throw some light on the morality of the pretended Saint Marat; what is mentioned of his private life is literally true; a short time before he died, he maintained three common prostitutes one of whom he called his wife.

"What is the reason that Marat was thought worthy of the Pantheon? Was it as a friend of humanity? He had demanded the death of 25000. Carrier immolated a smaller number and was guillotined. Was it as an honest man? He took on his private authority, three printing presses with brass platins from the national printing office in the Louvre and appropriated them with every thing necessary to put them in motion to himself. Was it as an incorruptible legislator? He accepted to our knowledge a bribe of 15000 livres from Philippe D'Orleans. Was it as a pattern of good morality? He lived publicly with common prostitutes, who had already delivered him to the hand of death, when the dagger of Charlotte Corday saved him some days agonies. Was it as a Republican?—In his projected constitution, printed by Buisson, he says, "that none but a monarchical government could suit France, and that even if she could choose another one she ought to adhere to monarchy."

The Republic of Geneva that gave birth to one J. Paul Marat, may also boast of having produced a number of virtuous and distinguished citizens, amongst others the celebrated philosopher J. J. Rousseau.

FROM THE FEDERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the Snow John and Joseph, Capt. Huie, to his owner in Baltimore, dated Norfolk, May 16, which, together with the subjoined remarks, was obligingly communicated to the Editors of the Federal Intelligencer, by a very respectable gentleman, who requests that printers in other places would copy it into their Gazettes.

"DEAR SIR,

"The day before yesterday, about 17 leagues from the land, we were boarded by the British frigate Thetis, capt. Cochran, who pressed from on board us, the second mate, carpenter, and one seaman. This, with one ran away, reduced the number left on board to so few, and the ship making a great deal of water, that we were obliged to come in here to procure hands. On representing the case of the vessel to the captain, he still persisted in taking the men, and said he would serve every American so, for the treatment he received at Norfolk."

To be sure, captain Cochran was treated very ill at Norfolk, if repairing and fitting out his ship, to enable him to go out and continue his depredations on our commerce, can be considered ill treatment. But it is expected, as there will be an end to all things, so at some future period, not far distant, there will be an end put to British piracies on our coast.

The John and Joseph was loaded with corn, bound to Bourdeaux, and it is expected, from the vessel making much water, and her hands being taken from her, that the cargo will be heated and entirely damaged. Americans, can you think of your seamen being taken by force out of your ships on leaving your harbours—those ships being obliged to return into port, to procure others, who may experience the same fate, and submit without murmur!!

It appears as if Mr. Cochran was determined to throw every other impediment in the way of vessels going to France, where there is no plea of sending them into British ports for adjudication.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A pamphlet which has lately made its appearance in Switzerland and Germany, has attracted the general attention of the public. It is entitled "Europe and Peace," and is the copy of a speech made by the Abbe Sieyes, in the secret revolutionary committee, on the 12th Frimaire, 3d year of the French republic, containing the conditions required by France, in order to conclude a peace.

1. That whatever form of government the French shall chuse to give to themselves in future and under what name they shall chuse to establish the same it shall be acknowledged beforehand by the treating powers, as well as every alteration France should in future chuse to make with regard to the religion, laws, or in other points of its social order. The same is promised by the French nation to all other people and governments of the earth.

2. No nation shall interfere with any such change or alteration made by another nation neither publicly nor privately by force nor by intrigue, unless requested so to do by a decided majority of that nation, for no people or power have a right to prevent others from taking the means which they think necessary for their welfare, or to force them to take measures which they do not think either necessary or useful to their social order.

The powers at present at war with France must first acknowledge the republican form which the French people have chosen for the present, and as long as the latter shall think proper to adhere to it. The powers therefore must promise to the French nation never to wage war against them again for such pretences. The French nation, on her part, acknowledges every government of every other nation, whether Monarchial Aristocratical, or Democratical, promises not to interfere either publicly or privately, by open force, or by intrigue, unless they are invited to do so by the most reasonable majority.

3. All the possessions of the French republic conquered by England, as Corsica, and the East and West India islands are to be restored to her. In the same manner the republic will yield up all the conquests made by her in Spain and Italy, and will remove her armies from the conquered countries between the Rhine, and the sea, to the ancient frontiers. From this are only excepted Avignon and the departments limitted by the Alps, formerly Savoy, who have voluntarily taken the part of the republic and who remained faithful to her in the midst of the troubles and insurrections of the southern parts of the republic.

4. All the countries situated between the Rhine and the sea are to have the liberty to determine themselves upon what form of government they shall chuse to adopt for themselves, and for this purpose, after the French troops shall have withdrawn from those countries no other troops shall enter them until invited by them by a free choice.

5. The navigation of the Rhine, Moselle, Meuse and Scheldt remains open and free from toll for all nations without distinction.

6. Spain, Sardinia, Naples, England, and Holland are to undertake to give an asylum to the French emigrants and to give them employ and nourishment. In case some of the emigrants should be wise enough to submit to the spirit of the times, they shall find an asylum in the island of Corsica, where the republic, instead of prosecuting them, will protect them.

William Armistead & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large and general Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

VIZ.

London best superfine Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours; second do. do. kerseymires; calamancoes; durants; tammies; shalloons; 4-4 and ⅞ Irish linens; brown and white Russia sheeting; do. Irish and British sail duck; do. Ravens do. brown Flanders sheeting; Hessians and brown tolls; checks; striped Hollands; fustians; jeans; Russia drill; nankeens, striped and plain; India, British plain, tambour'd, book and jaconet muslins; do. do. handkerchiefs; do. do. Aprons; 6-4 and ⅞ humhums; linen and silk pocket handkerchiefs; muslin cravats; cambricks and lawns; thread, cotton and silk hose; men and women's silk and leather gloves; calicoes and chintzes; dimities, muslinets and Marseilles quilting, plain and flowered; lustrings; Persians; modes; satinets; fashionable gauze handkerchiefs for hats; ribbons; fashionable cane and willow elastic hats; feathers and flowers; elegant gold and gilt ear-rings; do. necklaces; men and women's fashionable beaver hats; do. children's; fans; combs; sea-board waiters; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Alexandria, May 27, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money, at Public Auction, on the premises, on the tenth day of June next,

ALL the Real Property in the Town of Alexandria, of which *David Finlay* died seized, viz. An undivided fourth part of a three-story Brick Warehouse, 30 feet in front and 50 feet in depth, on King-Street, at present in the occupation of *James Patton*—Also an undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground, on Fairfax-Street, 30 feet front and extending back to the river, whereon *James Patton* now resides. The last mentioned Lot is subject to an annual ground-rent of Sixteen Pounds Four Shillings Currency forever. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES PATTON,
Attorney in Fact for
Amelia Finlay,
Heir at Law of *David Finlay*,

Alexandria, May 25, 1795.

FOR SALE,

BY the pipe or quarter cask, a quantity of good old Lisbon Wine, fit for immediate use, Brown Sugar in Barrels, coarse and fine Salt, German Linens, Nails, Molasses, &c. &c.

ROBERT ALLISON.

Alexandria, May 7, 1795.

Ricketts and Newton

Have just received and for sale,

PORT Wine in pipes and quarter casks, vintage of '92; Madeira and Malaga in pipes and quarter casks, Sugar in hhds. and barrels, Loaf and Lump in ditto. Molasses in hhds. Coffee in bags and barrels; 100 sacks Liverpool Salt; 50 crates Queen's ware, and table services, blue and green edged, well assorted; pepper, allspice, almonds, raisins; 50 pieces Russia Sheetings—and a large quantity of fresh Clover Seed.

March 29, 1795.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on Tuesday the 12th instant, a Mulatto Fellow, named SOLOMON BROKENBERRY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 20 years of age, he is stout and well made, turns his toes a little out when he walks. As he has been used chiefly to waiting in the house and attending on gentlemen, he has acquired a good deal of politeness, speaks very proper and rather quick, he has a variety of tolerable good clothing—It's presumed he is gone on to the Northward; he was seen on his way to George-Town, mounted on a small gray Horse, of about 10 years old, with a good Saddle and Bridle, plated flurrips, the pad of the saddle is faced with green Plush, the bridle a snaffle bit, plated buckles and tips; on each side of the bit there are the letters R. E.

Fifteen dollars will be paid for the man, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, or secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, and 5 dollars for the horse saddle and bridle, and for the man horse saddle and bridle, the above reward

PRICHARD NEWBY.

Alexandria, May 16, 1795.

P. S. Its supposed he will endeavour to pass for a free man. I do forwarn all masters of vessels from taking him out of this state,

P. N

Hodgson, Nicholson, and Co.

HAVING declined business in Alexandria, request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment either to them in Baltimore, or Mr. *Joseph Saul*, of Alexandria.—Any persons having claims are also requested to deliver their accounts to Mr. *Joseph Saul* for settlement.

FROM THE EASTERN HERALD.

JEMIMA,
IN REPLY TO *KADANDA.**

ARGUMENT.

Jemima *taketh pathetically. She admoniſheth the nymphs, and chargeth* Kadanda *with falſehood. Speaketh of former chearfulneſs, praneing, coltiſhneſs. She compareth herſelf to an arrow and a butterfly. Repreſenteth* Kadanda *as gazing and whining. Introduceth rare ſimilies, and talketh of new milk and of pumpkins. She looketh gray and lean. Her eyes become red and blind.* Jemima *approacheth nigh unto death.*

YE nymphs, who unthinkingly rove,
As merry as crickets at eve;
Beware of *Kadanda's* falſe love,
For the ſhepherd will ſurely deceive.

I once was as chearful as you,
And pranc'd, like a colt, o'er the plain,
While ſwift as an arrow I flew,
I laugh'd at each amorous ſwain.

My locks were as black as a crow,
And I dreſs'd, like a butterfly, gay,
My ſkin was as white as the ſnow,
And I ſung, like a lark, all the day.

As unfix'd as the wind, or the weather,
I car'd not a fig what was ſaid:
My heart was as light as a feather—
But now, it is heavy as lead!

For of late, as I rambled the grove,
Kadanda I met the meanwhile;
He gaz'd—whin'd—and talked ſo of love,
That I thought his words ſmoother than oil.

His eyes were as blue as the ſky,
And his ringlets were ſofter than ſilk;
His boſom was big with a ſigh,
And his heart ſeem'd as warm as new milk.

His paſſion, he ſwore, was as ſtrong
As muſtard, and firm as a rock;
That his love ſhould continue as long—
I believ'd every word that he ſpoke!

He now has forſaken me quite,
Some other *Jemima* to follow;
But her favours the traitor will ſlight,
For his heart, like a pumpkin, is hollow.

I mourn, like a dove, all the day,
And my face is grown lean as a rake;
My body is ſo pin'd away,
That I'm almoſt as poor as a ſnake.

My locks are grown gray as a rat,
Which the ſwains us'd to praiſe and admire;
And my eyes are as blind as a bat,
And, with weeping, become red as fire.

Thus, flat as a pan-cake, I lie,
By love, cruel love, I'm undone;
I am ſick as a horſe, and ſhall die
For *Kadanda*, as ſure as a gun.

* *See the Mirror, of Thurſday laſt.*

FROM THE *MARYLAND JOURNAL.*

On reading JEMIMA's *reply to* KADANDA.

AS dull as a beetle I felt,
When I read poor JEMIMA's ſad tale,
My heart like warm'd butter did melt,
And my tears would have fill'd a big pail.

As black as a Negro's the heart
Of the artful KADANDA, I ſaid!
As ſour as a gooſeberry tart
Were the hours he has given the maid.

As crooked as any ram's horn,
And as ſlippery quite as an eel
Were his ways—tho' as fair as the morn
He ſeem'd—her affections to ſteal.

Tho' my love were as hot as new rum
For the man who could act ſuch a part,
Quick as lightning I'm ſure 'twould become
Cold as ice, in an ice-houſe or cart.

Till I'm dead as a herring, ſweet girl!
I ſhall often weep over your fate,
My tears ſhall flow bright as a pearl,
And as faſt as a man on a ſkate.

CHARLOTTE.

Baltimore, May 22, 1795.

Charles Richter,
Peruke Maker and Hair Dreſſer,

WITH gratitude acknowledges the kind encouragement he met with when living in this town, & begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and the public in general, that he has again opened a ſhop in Royal-ſtreet, between Wiſe's and M'Knight' Taverns' where he follows his uſeful buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making ladies natural hair dreſſes fillets. natural braids, gentlemen's ſpring wigs, &c. &c. He flatters himſelf that by the reputation he has ſupported in ſeveral parts of the United States, to merit the patronage of thoſe who may favour him with cuſtom.

Alexandria, May 2. 1795.

Bills of Exchange to be had at this Office.

Thomas Richards

BEGS *leave to inform his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has for ſale at his warehouſe on Col. Ramſay's wharf,*

60 barrels pickled Pork
10 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar
30 barrels do.
12 hhds. Molaſſes
3 Pipes Madeira, London particular,
4 Pipes Port Wine
8 Quarter-caſks do.
60 Tierces of Lime.

Alexandria, April 2. 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
10 do. Antigua
20 hhds. Molaſſes
10 do. Muſcovado Sugars
10 boxes Eaſt-India do.
8 pipes Brandy
100 Caſes American Geneva
5 Pipes Holland do.
260 dozen firſt quality London Porter
10 cheſts Bohea Tea
15 do. Hyſon and Souchong Tea
5000 lbs. northward Cheeſe
3000 do. Engliſh do.
3500 buſhels coarſe and fine Salt
50 barrels Pork
20 barrels of Beef
10 tons Bar Iron
10 Caſks of Nails
1 ton of Pig Lead
50 boxes Window Glaſs aſſorted
20 pieces Ruſſia Duck
50 do. Oſnaburgs

With a large and general aſſortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholeſale and retail.

As we are determined to ſell the above articles on the very loweſt terms for caſh or country produce, and have eſtabliſhed a Geneva Diſtillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, thoſe of our country cuſtomers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be ſupplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the higheſt price will be given for *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat* and *Whiſkey*, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, *Vincent Davis*, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO

Alexandria. Feb. 24, 1795.

John & Thomas Vowell,

Have lately received—for ſale,

MOLASSES, of a good quality, in hogſheads,
Liſbon Wine, in pipes,
Malaga do. in quarter caſks,
Fourth proof Antigua Spirits,
Hare's Philadelphia Porter, in barrels of 3 dozen each,
Sugar, in hogſheads and barrels,

They have alſo on hand,

A quantity of Coarſe and Fine Salt,
Long and ſhort Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. ſterling per yard,
Coarſe Muſlins,
Chocolate and Muſtard, in boxes,
Gin, in caſes,
Coffee, in barrels, Pepper,
Writing and Wrapping Paper, &c.

Alſo, an INVOICE *of*

Mancheſter Goods,

That will be ſold low for negociable Notes at ninety days

Alexandria, May 11, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition to the next General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act giving us liberty to build a Toll Bridge, a croſs Occoquan river near our mills, about one and a half miles above Colcheſter.

NATH. ELLICOTT.
ISAAC M'PHERSON

Occoquan Mills, May 11, 1795. 8—w.

One Shilling Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, an apprentice lad, named ISAAC SELMAN, he is about ſixteen years of age, and was bound to us by an order of the Court of Haſtings for the town of Alexandria, in April laſt. Whoever brings the ſaid lad to us in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward.

Wm. MILNER & JOHN M'CALLMONT.

May 15, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale, ſeveral HOUSES and ſome very improvable VACANT LOTS, ſituated on Wilkes, Water, and Fairfax ſtreets. A part of the above mentioned property would be exchanged for a ſmall, well improved farm.

He alſo calls on all thoſe who may have any claims or demands on or againſt him, of what nature ſoever, to bring them forward for ſettlement on or before the laſt day of July next, as any claims which may be preſented after that date, for any contract or engagement prior to his date, will be deemed a fraud. c t. 2m.

JACOB COX.

Alexandria. May 1, 1795.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire at the Printing-Office.

L. Albers & Co.

Have on hand and for Sale, at their Store, oppoſite Co Hooe's,

A General Aſſortment of

GERMAN LINENS, viz.

TICKLENBURG and Oſnaburgs of different qualities; ¾ wide crown bempen, white bempen rolls and crown bempen rolls; yard-wide Heſſians; ¾ and ⅞ wide Flanders bedticken of a ſuperior quality; low-priced German do. and fine Holland Shirting;—alſo a neat aſſortment of Looking-Glaſſes and Toys.

Alexandria March 10. 1795.

YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND MILLER's GUIDE,

By Oliver Evans, aſſiſted by Thomas Ellicott, an able and experianced Millwright.

IS publiſhed, ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, and to be ſold by the principal bookſellers, Philadelphia, Samuel Cambell, New-York; James Wilſon, Wilmington; John Hagerty, Baltimore; Jeney and Iriſh, Alexandria.

—CONTAINING—

1. A conciſe ſyſtem of Mechanics and Hydraulics founding (on experiment) a new ſyſtem of theory on the motion of Water Mills which agree with real practice.
2. Rules for calculating their power and true proportions.
3. Tables of the true motions and proportions of their wheels, diameter of the ſtones, and ſize of Canals for conveying the water, to ſuit the fall and power of any ſeat, from 1 to 36 feet deſcent.
4. Directions for conſtructing their ſeveral parts and for building and uſing all the author's patented improvements which leſſens the labour and expences of attending flour mills fully one half.
5. The art of manufacturing flour explained in all its parts according to the moſt improved proceſs.
6. Directions for building Mill dams and Mill walls,
7. Do. for conſtructing and proportioning Saw Mills.
8. Many curious experiments concerning Wind Mills.
9. Rules for diſcovering new improvements exemplified in improving the arts of threſhing and cleaning grain, Hulling and cleaning Rice, Diſtillation, Saving fuel in warming Rooms, Curing ſmoky chimneys, preſerving ſhips from ſinking, preſerving fruits; &c.

This work has extended to 509 pages including 16 expenſive plates, inſtead of 350 pages 20 plates, i. e. 159 pages and 6 plates, farther than propoſed in the terms of ſubſcription, which has raiſed its value, and enhanced the expence 50 cents; therefore 3 dollars and the additional 50 cents, will be received from thoſe ſubſcribers who chooſe to pay it. Thoſe that have not received their Books are at liberty to take what part of their ſubſcription they pleaſe—The terms of ſubſcription was raiſed to 3 dollars, and thoſe whoſe names are included in the firſt liſt have paid that price—at which the remaining copies will be ſold deducting as uſual to bookſellers—Books will be kept till the 1ſt of October next for the ſubſcribers.

The Author keeps alſo for ſale, at No. 215 No. Second ſtreet, Philad. a good aſſortment of imported and American manufactured

BOLTING CLOTHS;

and warrants them good.

N. B. If any one news printer in each ſtate will give the above a place a few times, they ſhall receive as compenſation, a book delivered to their order, and the author's thanks; they will probably oblige many, as the book is wanted in all parts, and the ſubſcribers extend over great part of the United States.

Copper and Tin Manufactory
JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight' tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice, in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bits ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddle boſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, January 22, 1795.

FOUND,

ON Wedneſday night laſt, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, one barrel of Pork—the owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to THOMAS BILLMYER,

May 1, 1795. Butcher in Alexandria.